

LAST DAY OF SCHOOL.

IT IS CALLED COMMENCEMENT AT THE HIGHER INSTITUTIONS.

How It Is Regarded and What It Means to Different People—A Man of Many Commencements—The School Exhibition and the Rural Elocutionists.

Commencement! What does the word mean to you, reader? Does it bring thronging memories of a day that ended the period of training and begun a period of real life that has been full of successes, or has failure been your lot ever since commencement? Perhaps there never was a commencement day for you. Possibly you have had to worry along through life, as have so many of your brethren and your sisters, without the advantages of scholastic training.



Lucky dogs who sit on the platform. It is not conscious of having suffered because of the lack, though that is unlikely, for most men and women who are not "graduates" go through life regretting the fact. If successful, they are satisfied that they would have been more successful had they been college bred. If unsuccessful, they are apt to be seized of the idea that it is because of lack of education.

If you are a college professor or tutor or any sort of schoolteacher, or if you are young and still undergoing educational treatment, commencement means "the last day of school." If you are about to begin college life, commencement day marks the end of your entrance examination and brings relief. It is also a day which you will devote mainly to those lucky dogs who have finished the years of work that lie before you, are so immensely popular with the ladies and maybe sit up on the platform with the professors who have dominated them so long, but who will dominate them no more.

If you are a lover, and your fiancée is a sweet girl graduate, it means that you may have to bankrupt yourself buying flowers for her and her dearest friends. If you are a father, and your daughter is one of the white-robed graduates, you are probably waiting for the bills for the filmy fabrics she is to wear on the great day to come in. If you are a sweet girl graduate yourself—well, what does commencement day mean to a sweet girl graduate?

Sometimes nowadays it means just what it does to a young man—the end of training and the beginning of a struggle with the world for a living, for wealth, for fame or a period of earnest effort for the accomplishment of some good among one's fellows. The time for the considering of the sweet girl graduate as a frivolous little thing, with a mind devoted to powder puffs and bean catching solely, some folks tell us, is a thing of the dead and buried past. Yet there is something rather attractive about just that sort of graduate, after all.

If you are a newspaper paragrapher—that is, one sort—you are sharpening your pencil with ghoulish glee, you are going about with knitted brows and lying awake o' nights trying to think of some sarcastic thing to write about the graduates, sweet girl and otherwise. It seems to you that of all persons in the world who ought to be made to get off the earth without unnecessary delay or ever appearing in your sight the graduate is that person. You have a comrade in crime—the artist on the comic papers; but, bless you, the graduates are not half so much bothered about you and your friend, the caricaturist, as you



WAITING FOR THE BILLS.

are about them. They are young. They are satisfied with the fact that they have finished the first great task of life. They are full of enthusiasm.

To be sure, they sometimes think they can do much greater things than they afterward find themselves capable of. They have vanquished the theories and the ologies, and it shall go hard with them, they think, if in the battle of life they cannot best their fellow humans who have not been educated, or who were so unfortunate as to be born too early to enjoy the superior advantages of present educational methods. But if they had not enthusiasm and the conviction that the world is their oyster, that all they have to do is to knock at success' door and it will open to them, it would be better if they had not graduated at all. The shining rewards of this world are not for the likes of those that are afraid

to knock at the door. Indeed the graduate's confidence in himself must be sufficient to give him strength to hammer down the door if it does not open at his tapping, and if the gibes of the paragrapher and the caricaturist were really to weaken that self confidence it were better that they were taken out into the middle of the sea and dropped therein with heavy weights about their necks.

To some persons commencement day comes many times. My friend Dr. Verawye is such a man. As the name I have given him indicates, he is full of lore of many sorts, although he has not a large practice. The first commencement day in his experience came when he left the country school in an interior state where he studied the three R's. It was not called "last day," and with half a dozen overgrown farmers' lads and as many country girls he spoke a piece on that occasion. He was regarded as a boy of unusual promise, for he could do all the sums in the arithmetic, and he was the only scholar that had ever studied physiology in that school. His teacher frankly confessed that he knew much less about the subject than did the boy and predicted for him a brilliant professional career. After that the young man attended a nearby village academy, and there, too, he was a marked pupil. The last day there was not called commencement either, but it was marked by "closing exercises," in which he took a prominent part.

From the academy he went to one of the smaller colleges, and there he led his classes, as before, taking so many honors every year that if he had not been a young man of unusual sweetness of character he would have been positively unpopular. From college he went to a medical school in New York or Philadelphia, I forget which, and when he had finished his professional course there he was again a figure at commencement day—his fourth, but not his last, for then he sailed across the ocean and studied under foreign masters of medicine, where he went through his fifth and final commencement day.

The period between his first and last appearance at closing exercises was about 15 years, all of which time he was subjected to the most elaborate and conscientious training. He learned all the things that were in the books that he studied. He could and can yet, for his memory is remarkable, answer almost any question that may be found between their covers. But somehow he has not been a successful man notwithstanding all his schooling. Something is the matter. When he has a patient, which



"CURFEW SHALL NOT RING TONIGHT," is rare, he is more apt to lose him than most doctors unless some other physician is called in before death comes. He has tried to be a teacher, but he failed in imparting the knowledge that is packed away in his brain. He has tried to write upon the subjects which he has studied, but somehow he fails to make a hit at that. His friends are sure that his lack of success is not his fault. Some of them say he was overschooled, and some say he was wrongly taught. They are not right. Education is a good thing. It does not prevent success, but education alone will not force it.

Of all the commencement exercises I ever attended, and there have been many of them, those that were held in a certain little country hall at the close of the winter's term of school in a certain little village called "the Hook" pleased me most. They were called "school exhibitions" and were sometimes held before the close of school, but their object was the same as that of the commencement exercises of more pretentious institutions of learning—to exhibit the attainments of those who took part. Perhaps the reader has attended such entertainments, perhaps he has "spoken a piece" at one of them, or sung a song, or been a character in one of the "dialogues" that were so popular at school exhibitions when he and I were boys. Do you remember the dialogue, "Money Makes the Mare Go?" and the recitation that the storekeeper's daughter used to be so fond of about "Bennie McCree" and her desire to have him "come over?"

How her black eyes used to flash when she gave voice to the lines! She was always encoored. And do you remember how effectively she used to recite "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight?" It was her intention, you will remember, too, to study elocution at Ann Arbor or Boston or somewhere else. Her father and mother were afraid that if she did she would become an actress and had the minister talk to her about it. But she neither studied elocution nor became an actress. She married the minister, who chanced not to be too old and a bachelor.

Silas Stout, the other elocutionary star of the neighborhood, was greatly put out by the match, for he had marked the young woman for himself. His standbys were "Barbara Frietchie" and "Sheridan's Ride." He was always recalled, too, and when his first recitation was "the ride," "Frietchie" was the recalled piece, and vice versa. He had elocutionary and likewise dramatic ambitions as well as the girl, but they have never been realized.

"When she took up with that there preacher," he said to me the other day, "I was all kinder broke up like. I went into the produce business. I never spoke no more pieces." I. D. MARSHALL.

TO QUARANTINE ATCHISON.

Smallpox Spreads From That City and Complaints Are Made.

The state board of health has decided to take action in the smallpox cases at Atchison. There is serious danger of the disease spreading and one case has been reported at Doniphan, a little town north of Atchison.

Governor Lewelling received the following letter today:

BENDENA, Kas., May 21, 1894.

Gov. L. D. Lewelling: I wish you would take steps toward quarantining Atchison. It is infested with smallpox. The city allows the citizens who have the disease to walk the streets daily. A case has been reported at Doniphan, a small town about six miles north. I think it would be well to look after this matter.

J. W. HOWARD. The letter was referred to Dr. Dykes, secretary of the state board of health, and he went to Atchison this afternoon. Bendena is a small town near Atchison. Dr. Dykes says that if the city authorities do not take proper measures to prevent a spread of the disease, that he will quarantine the entire city so as to prevent the disease being communicated to outlying towns and country.

Dr. Dykes received a letter this morning from Health Officer P. S. Mitchell, telling him that four new cases had been reported and two deaths from the disease. The total number of cases so far reported is thirty-six and seven deaths have occurred.

NORTH TOPEKA.

Items of Interest from the North Side of the River.

Miss Ida Cromwell is visiting her parents at Menoken this week.

Stone is on the ground for the new kitchen at the Union Pacific hotel.

Rev. G. W. Browning of Council Grove, spent last night with friends here.

Mrs. Harry Staley is entertaining her mother, Mrs. M. J. Bailey of Pottsville, Illinois.

Ed Scott has removed his cigar factory to his old quarters in the Nystrom building.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Jones on West Gordon street are the parents of a baby, born this morning.

Henry Saunders is dangerously ill at his home on Polk street. Little hope is entertained for his recovery.

J. J. Kopp of Elmont, was in the city today. He says he has heard of no injury to the wheat by the recent frost.

Miss Anna Dake has returned from Emporia where she has been attending the grand lodge of the Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W.

Mrs. George Currier and her sister Miss Libbie Burnish, will depart tomorrow for a three months' visit to relatives at Hilliards, Ohio.

Mr. John Spetter and Miss Annie Gamlosky were united in marriage at the German Catholic church yesterday. They have gone to Atchison to reside.

J. Q. A. Peyton was in town yesterday buying Paris green. He says the bugs sit around his place and jump on the sprouting vegetation as soon as it appears above ground. His grape crop was entirely destroyed by the frost.

Col. John F. Carter of the Union Pacific, has returned from a six week's tour of the south. He traveled through Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana. He says many places he visited show evidence of prosperity, but in some localities the people are having a hard time. He found little sympathy with the Coxe movement and says there are no recruits going from the south. He is much benefited in health by the trip.

When you need lumber give E. P. Ewart, the new dealer a call, 1012 Kansas avenue, north of the river.

Monarch gasoline stores at Henry's.

Go to Henry's for roofing and spouting.

Lukens Bros. are selling full leather top buggies and harness, for \$60.

Take your prescriptions to A. J. Arnold & Son, 821 Kansas ave. Established 1870.

A complete line of homeopathic remedies at A. J. Arnold's & Son.

Get your tennis shoes at the Blue Front shoe store, 820 Kansas avenue.

LOCAL MENTION.

The board of pension examiners is in session at 622 Kansas avenue.

Marshall's military band will play for the Turnfest here on Monday, June 4th.

Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborne and C. C. Baker, arrived in New York this morning.

W. A. S. Bird will deliver a Pythian Memorial day address at Yates Center May 30th.

The city electric light plant has been putting in some new mud drums, and will be ready for business full force again tonight.

A daughter of John McDonald, colored, died of consumption at her home near the old cotton mill yesterday, and was buried by Poor Commissioner Hale. The young woman was 20 years of age.

Charles Enekey has applied in the district court for a writ of habeas corpus to secure the release of Lee Curtis, Sidney Pickens and Lew Webb, who are in the county jail charged with the Parkdale burglaries.

The rooms of the Kansas academy of science in the west wing of the state house, are now open to the public every afternoon. The room has been refitted with new cases, and all the books and specimens belonging to the society placed in available positions.

City Marshal T. J. Fleming of Emporia, has applied to Governor Lewelling for a pardon for Ed Taylor, a young Emporia colored boy, who was sent to the penitentiary for breaking into a store. The governor refused to act, except on the recommendation of the board of pardons.

It is reported that during the period in which the Montezuma hotel at Las Vegas, N. M., is closed, a party of local capitalists are fitting up the Peronero ranch near by, as a health and pleasure resort. The site of the Montezuma, the prettiest in all New Mexico, is growing up in weeds.

Adjutant General Davis has received a protest from S. R. Washer, postmaster at Atchison, against the use of the old battle flags on Memorial day. The protest was caused by the adjutant general granting the flag of the old thirteenth regiment to decorate the speaker's stand at Atchison on Memorial day.

D. Holmes, druggist, 731 Kansas ave.

E32 calls up the Peerless.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Probability That the Journey Will Soon Be Made in Forty Days.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, May 10.—When Jules Verne wrote "Around the World in Eighty Days," the feat of his hero was deemed remarkable, as it was certainly unprecedented. Not many years later, however, two young American women beat Phineas Fogg's imaginary record by almost 10 days, and the play founded upon Verne's romance now calls itself "Around the World in Sixty Days." As a matter of fact, nobody has yet made the journey in so short a time, but Griffiths, the English traveler, has done it in about 65 days, and the prospect is that before the close of the century the trip may be made by ordinary means of transportation in less than 40 days.

The journey round the world eastward from London is now made easily in from 66 to 67½ days. This means that in the ordinary course of travel a man may leave London on the 1st of July, and journeying eastward eat his dinner at London about the 4th or 5th of September. From London to Colombo, Ceylon, is 18 days; from Colombo to Hong-Kong is 14 days; thence, with a probable delay of one day, to Victoria, B. C., is 21 days; across the continent to New York is seven days, and across the Atlantic, with a possible half day's delay, by the swift ships, is six days. This foots up 67½ days, and, if the possible 1½ days' delay be eliminated, 66 days. There is always the possibility of some gain in crossing the Pacific, as the ships are often early than late, so that an ordinarily lucky voyage might be made as low as 65 days. All this presupposes that the traveler takes ordinary means of transportation and asks no special favors. Should steamship companies and governments co-operate to forward him he might accomplish the journey in two or three days less. The best known tourist company sends travelers round the world in from 65 to 70 days at an expense of about \$900. This means exactly \$666 for the round the world ticket, \$25 extra for sleeping car berths and \$3 per day for food and trifling extras. The trip is thus made luxuriously. It might be cheapened by an economical traveler.

When the Transsiberian railway shall have been completed to Vladivostok, there will be an all rail route across Europe and Asia. In connection with this will be run swift steamships to the western coast of the American continent. The greater part of the journey round the world can then be made by rail instead of by water, and the time may easily be reduced to less than 40 days. The journey from London to St. Petersburg is now made in 60 hours. The journey by rail across the Russian empire to Vladivostok can be made in not more than 14 days, and the sea trip from Vladivostok to the shores of America ought to be made in eight or ten days, while the trip across the American continent and the Atlantic need not consume more than 13 or 14 days. This foots up almost 40½ days, and, taking the shorter alternatives in two instances, 37½ days. Special co-operation of governments and transportation companies could probably reduce it as low as 35 days.

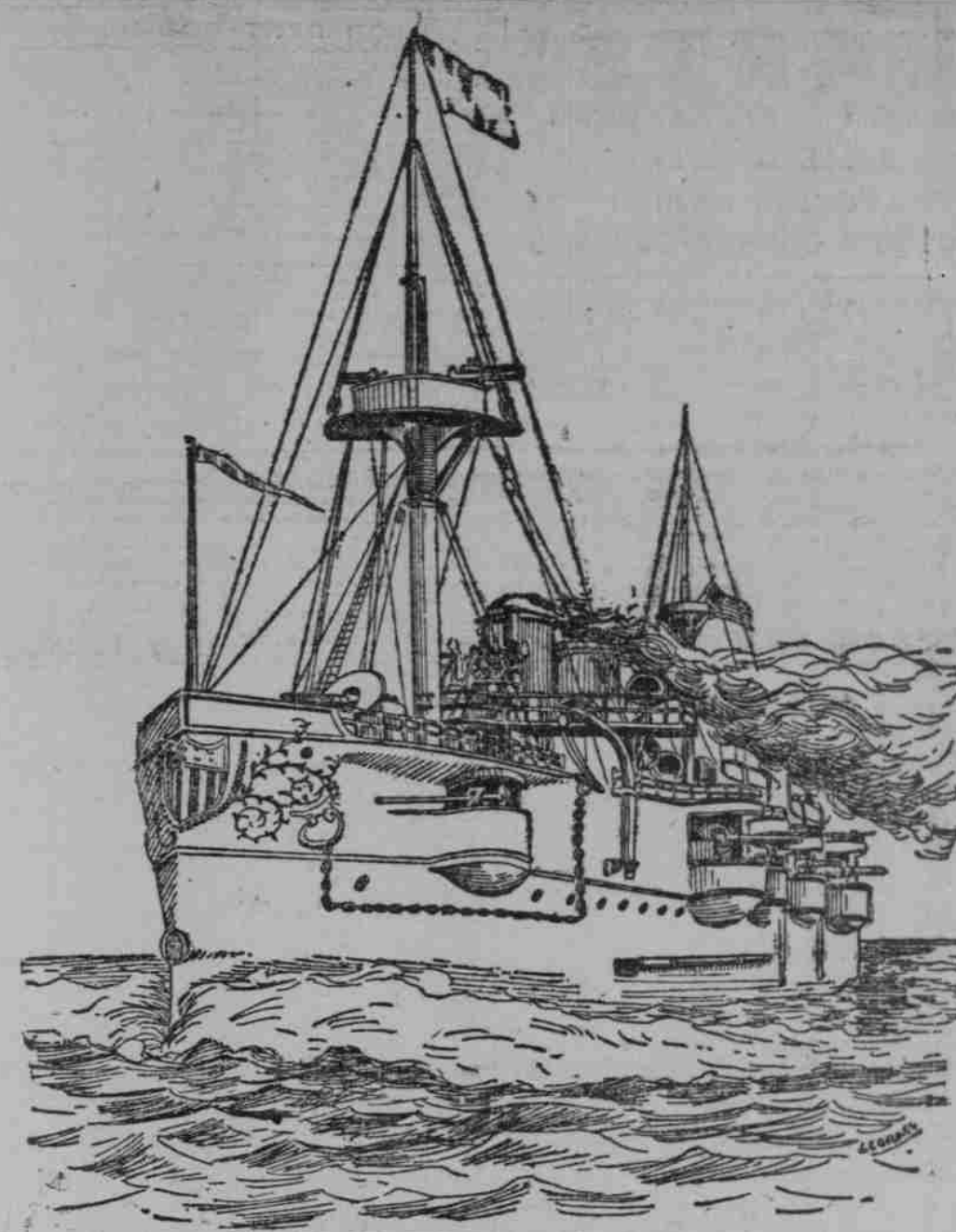
All this presupposes no improvement in the speed of steamships and locomotive engines between this and the close of the century, but should the speed of each be bettered by some fraction of a mile per hour the traveler of six years hence may girdle the globe in less than a calendar month. With the Transsiberian railway in first rate running order and its attendant line of steamships doing good service, it is safe to say that some adventurous traveler will undertake to dine in London on the first day in any month between May and November, girdle the globe and dine again in London on the last day of the same month.

The journey round the world is still perhaps a serious undertaking, but is no longer an uncommon one. All sorts of persons are making it, and many have gone round the world three or four times. Englishmen employed in China and Japan frequently make their visits home to England by way of the United States and return eastward from England to their posts. Americans are gradually becoming the great travelers of the world, and it frequently happens that an American's first trip abroad is a tour of the world. In making such a journey at leisure the traveler encounters fewer sudden and violent changes of climate than one might suppose. American travelers seem to prefer the westward journey round the world. Leaving home in early autumn, they pass through Japan before the cold weather sets in, see India in December and January, Egypt in February, southern Europe in the early spring, and England or France in the late spring and early summer. The traveler eastward from London ordinarily starts in late autumn, passes the winter in the tropics of Africa and Asia, reaches Japan in the spring, crosses the American continent before the heats of midsummer have come and reaches London in the midst of the season.

WILLIAM C. DERWENT.

Chicago Press Clubs.

In no city probably are newspaper men better organized than in Chicago. The Chicago Press club was established 14 years ago, Frank B. Wilkie, then chief assistant of Wilbur F. Storey, being its founder and first president. None but working newspaper men, "who have themselves forged the key to unlock its doors," as someone has said, are allowed to be members. The publishers of the Chicago papers have a Daily Newspaper association, which holds monthly meetings for the consumption of a lunch and the settlement of such questions of business policy as all agree should be treated uniformly by all the papers. The Whitechapel club is another organization of newspaper men which has gained wide notoriety.



UNITED STATES SHIP "CINCINNATI."

Built at a cost of \$1,100,000, exclusive of armament. Every bit of material used in her is of American manufacture. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 320 feet; extreme width, 42 feet; main draught, 18 feet; displacement, 3,183 tons. The engines are of the vertical triple expansion type, indicating 10,000 horse power, which will develop a speed of nineteen knots per hour. Her armament consists of one 6 inch breech loading rifle, and ten 6 inch breech loading rifles in the main battery. The secondary battery consists of six machine guns and six torpedo tubes. The torpedoes used will be of American manufacture.



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BIMETALLISM IN GERMANY.

Considering the Proposal of Coinage at 15% to 1.

LONDON, May 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says: The imperial currency commission has resumed its sitting. The object of the commission is to consider the proposal of the bimetallicists that an international agreement for the free coinage of silver at the 15% to 1 ratio be consummated as soon as possible, either with or without England.

The chief subject of discussion will now be on Hon. Aretis suggestions outlined in the Deutsches Wochenblatt. Herr Aretis says he gathered the impression while in London that a victory for the bimetallicists in England was probable.

CRACKED HIS SKULL.

Highwaymen at Wichita Beat a Merchant and Rob Him.

WICHITA, Kan., May 23.—L. McGill, a merchant, was halted by highwaymen while going home from lodge last night. He resisted the robbers and was badly beaten and left senseless on the ground. A gold watch and considerable money was taken.

McGill crawled home and is in a serious condition today. It is thought his skull is fractured.

VIEWED FROM AFAR.

British Paper Says There'll Be Little Change in the McKinley Law.

LONDON, May 23.—The Chronicle says: There is a world of meaning in the decision of the Republican senators in the United States congress to allow liberty of action in the tariff bill. The Chronicle argues that there is little difference between the proposed bill and the McKinley law, and says that the Republicans think that if the Democrats make admittedly necessary changes in the McKinley law it will save the Republicans much time and trouble when they succeed to power. Hard times have played mischief with President Cleveland's policy, for the continued export of gold after the silver law, to which he ascribed the hard times, was repealed, has given color to the statement of the high tariff people, that the free trade agitation is responsible for the paralysis of trade and the outflow of gold.

The feeling has grown strong and general that the time is not ripe for a change in economic policy, and it would be wise for British traders with the United States to adjust their business to the prospect of no material reduction in the present tariff.

United Presbyterian Assembly.
PORTLAND, Ore., May 23.—Two hundred delegates and visitors to the general assembly of the United Presbyterian church which convenes in Albany, arrived from the east today. They were joined here by 100 other delegates, and all proceeded to Albany, where the assembly will convene this evening.

A. Y. M. C. A. Knight.
LONDON, May 23.—George Williams, president of the Y. M. C. A., and chief mover in its formation, has been knighted in connection with the jubilee of the association which was founded in the year 1844.

American Commonwealth Author.
LONDON, May 23.—The Times says: James Bryce will succeed Mr. Mundella as president of the board of trade, and Baron Tweedmouth will succeed Mr. Bryce as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

Doesn't Make Him Greater.
LONDON, May 23.—Isaac Pitman, the originator of the system of shorthand which bears his name, has been knighted.



You can save money by buying of G. W. Whittles. 10 to 15 per cent saved on Cloth Goods. 1006 Kansas ave., N. Topeka.

FIRE ALARM NUMBERS.

- 4—Morris and Jackson sts.
- 5—Kansas ave. and Railroad st.
- 6—Gordon and Taylor sts.
- 7—Laurent and Taylor sts.
- 8—Grant st. and Topeka ave.
- 9—"A" st. and Topeka ave.
- 10—Kansas ave. and Thirteenth st.
- 11—Kansas ave. and Second st.
- 12—No. 1 Station, Kansas ave. near Gordon.
- 13—Kansas ave. and Garfield st.
- 14—Kansas and Tenth aves.
- 15—Kansas ave. and Thirteenth st.
- 16—Kansas and Euclid aves.
- 17—Crawne and Adams sts.
- 18—No. 2 Station, 7th st. near Kansas ave.
- 19—Lake st. and East Sixth ave.
- 20—Fourth and Branner sts.
- 21—Seventh and Holliday sts.
- 22—Eighth ave. and Madison st.
- 23—Tenth ave. and Sac and Fox state road.
- 24—Seventeenth and Jefferson sts.
- 25—Third and Monroe sts.
- 26—Sixth and Topeka avs.
- 27—Sixth ave. and Clay st.
- 28—No. 3 Station, Jefferson st. near Fourth.
- 29—Western ave. and Ninth st.
- 30—Tenth and Topeka avs.
- 31—Fourth and Taylor sts.
- 32—No. 4 Station, Clay st. near Eighth ave.
- 33—Twelfth and Taylor sts.
- 34—Euclid ave. and Buchanan st.
- 35—Thirteenth and Lane sts.
- 36—Eleventh st. and Morris ave.
- 37—Seventh and Lane sts.
- 38—Topeka ave. and Third st.
- 39—Tenth ave. and Lawrence st.
- 40—Klein and Seward avs.
- 41—No. 408 East Sixth ave.
- 42—Euclid and College avs.
- 43—Fifth and Lawrence sts.
- 44—Quincy and Crane sts.
- 45—Fourth and La Fayette sts.

Fire alarms are sounded upon the tower bell at department headquarters by striking the number of the signal station nearest the fire, in this manner: If for box 4, four distinct strokes and repeated; if for box 12, one stroke, a short pause, then three strokes, and repeated, thus, 1-111, 1-111, etc. "22" is sounded for all fires within the district bounded by Fifth, Ninth, Jackson and Quincy streets.

TEX STROKES, and repeated, followed by the number of the signal station nearest the fire, is the second ALARM for a serious fire.

THREE STROKES, followed by TWELVE, and repeated, is the third ALARM for a very dangerous fire, and calls out the entire department with a detail of police.

TWO STROKES, slowly, indicates FIRE IS OUT. One long whistle from water works, for fire south of river. Three whistles from same, for fire north of river.

L. T. & S. W. RY.

Leave Topeka... via Moriden and... 7:30 a.m.
Arrive Leavenworth... Oskaloosa... 11:00 a.m.

Leave Leavenworth... Oskaloosa... 5:00 p.m.
Arrive Topeka... 8:30 p.m.
Accommodation, daily ex. Sunday.

Persistent Wooing Won Him Back.
STRONG CITY, May 23.—Mrs. Ada McHenry Funk, one of the wealthiest women in the state, who was married to Riley Funk, one week and deserted by him the next, after a month's separation and chase after him to various parts of the state, has returned to Riley to return to her. Yesterday he again took charge of his wife's large ranch in the south part of Chase county.

A Baseball Challenge.

The boys of Lincoln school ask the JOURNAL to publish the following:

Hereby take notice that the Lincoln school nine will play a match game with any public school nine June 2 at any place the latter may desire. Answer by JOURNAL or verbally.

A. TORRENCE, Mgr.

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